

Resembles *S. valga*, Wied., but the thorax is less transverse, with the sides subparallel, the median furrow entire, and the surface rather scantily and not strongly punctate. The striæ of the elytra are rather coarsely punctured, with the interstices convex. The anterior tibiæ in the male are thickened and subdentate in the middle; in *valga* the tooth is more pronounced and much nearer the femur; the distal portion is arcuate and clothed with a short golden pubescence at the apex. From *S. confusa*, Fairm., it is at once distinguished by the length of the antennæ, which reach almost to the base of the thorax, having all the joints longer than broad.

Camarimena rugosistriata.

Elongata, subparallela, fusco-ænea, nitida, corpore omnino sat parce supra inconspicue sericeo-pubescenti, capite prothoraceque dense sat fortiter punctatis, elytrorum striis dense rugoso-punctatis, intervallis parce et subtiliter punctulatis, sulculis transversis lateribus irregulariter rugatis; subtus pedibusque fusco-æneis, dense punctatis, femoribus anticis clavatis, ceteris vix incrassatis. Long. 18 mm.

Hab. "Ind. or." (Bates Coll.); Kunain, Jaunsaur, N.W. Himalaya (*Stebbing*).

Entirely bronze-coloured and covered with a scanty inconspicuous silky pubescence. The sculpture of the elytra is very distinct, the punctures of the striæ being very closely placed and transversely elongate, giving off irregularly a short furrow which encroaches on the interstice, now on one side now on the other; the intervals are nitid and sparsely punctulate. The legs are densely punctured, with the femora but feebly clavate, those of the anterior legs being most strongly so.

This species had been separated by Bates from *Camari-
mena* under the name of *Pigeus*, but without characterization of the genus. For the present, however, until the group comes to be revised, I consider it best to leave it in *Camari-
mena*.

V.—On a new Species of *Clementia*.
By A. J. JUKES-BROWNE, F.R.S., F.G.S.

[Plate I.]

THE shell which forms the subject of this communication is one of two specimens which were purchased by Mr. J. C. Melvill at the recent sale of Mr. Bülow's collection. They

were included in a small set of different species of *Caryatis* (= *Pitaria*), and were accompanied by a ticket bearing the inscription "*Caryatis aresta*, Dall and Simpson, Mayaguez, Porto Rico." Knowing that I was then making a study of the genus *Pitaria*, Mr. Melvill very kindly sent me one of these shells, together with some of the other species, for examination, which revealed the fact that the supposed "*Pitaria aresta*" did not belong to that species or genus, but were a form of *Clementia*.

So far as external appearance is concerned, the shell does closely resemble *P. aresta* as figured and described by Messrs. Dall and Simpson, and Porto Rico is the locality from which that species was obtained. Both are inflated shells of a dull white colour, with fine concentric striation, obliquely oblong in shape, with rather prominent umbones set far forward, so that there is a short anterior and a very long posterior slope. But the hinge of the shell hereafter described is very different from that of *Pitaria*, being without any lateral teeth, and having a deep triangular concavity in front of each anterior cardinal.

The special interest of this discovery lies in the fact that all the known recent species of *Clementia* are inhabitants of the Indian and Pacific Oceans, whereas this comes from the Caribbean Sea. There is no reason to doubt the accuracy of the label, which appears to be in the late Mr. Bülow's handwriting, nor is there any reason to suppose that this label had been interchanged with some other one, for none of the other species in the set resemble *P. aresta*, while these two shells might have been mistaken for that species by anyone who did not critically examine them inside.

I have compared the specimen in my hands with the figures and descriptions of all the known species of *Clementia*, and, further, by the kindness of Mr. J. J. MacAndrew I have had the opportunity of actually seeing specimens of most of the species, and I find the shell in question to be different from all of them. It is a stouter, stronger, and more chalky shell than any of the recent species, so that the interior has a smooth surface of its own, which is not the counterpart of the exterior, as in most recent species.

The only modern species to which it bears any resemblance is *Clementia vatheleti*, Mabile, from Korean waters. I am indebted to Mr. G. K. Gude for sending me a copy of Mabile's description of this species, which was not accompanied by a figure*; from this Latin description *C. vatheleti*

* Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris, (8) iii. p. 57 (1901).

seems to be similar in shape and equally oblique ("transverse oblongo-ovata"), but has several important points of difference, being regularly rounded in front and having a nearly straight postero-dorsal slope, while ventrally it is much deeper, so that the ventral border is nearly a complete semicircle; the shell is rather thin, so that the interior surface is undulating, to correspond with the exterior; the pallial sinus is wide and linguiform, passing beyond the middle of the shell ("medium longitudinis superante"). There seem also to be some differences in the position of the teeth.

The present species has also some resemblance to the figure of *Clementia grayi*, Dall, a fossil from the Upper Oligocene of Florida*. This is an oblong shell, described as "convex, rude, concentrically coarsely and irregularly striated," so that the external appearance is similar, but it is less oblique and less elongate, and has a much deeper pallial sinus; moreover, Dr. Dall states that the cardinal teeth are entire, whereas in all the other species which I have examined the right posterior cardinal is deeply bifid.

Dr. Dall has also described the single right valve of a shell from the west coast of Mexico under the name of *Clementia solida*; but the dentition of this (as figured) † is very unlike that of any other species of *Clementia*, and if the shell does really belong to that genus, it will not compare with the form under consideration.

I have not been able to ascertain how the Porto Rico shells came into Mr. Bülow's possession, but there seems to be no doubt about their being a new species, and, as the obliquity of shape and the forward position of the umbones are such conspicuous features, I propose to give it the specific name of *obliqua*. The following is a description both in English and Latin:—

Clementia obliqua, J.-Br.

Shell rather larger (59 × 44·5 mm.), fairly strong, not thin, oblong-oblique, the umbones being so far forward that a vertical from them cuts off four-fifths of the length; anterior side attenuated, owing to the upward slope of the ventral margin (as in *Pitaria obliquata*); postero-dorsal slope long and arcuate, posterior side broadly rounded and subtruncate.

Valves inflated, dull white, coarsely and irregularly concentrically striated, not undulated, though some of the

* Trans. Wagner Free. Inst. Sc. Philad. vol. iii. pl. xxxvii. fig. 12 (1900).

† Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. vol. xxvi. pl. xiv. fig. 4.

striæ are more prominent than others. Lunule cordate, faintly circumscribed and nearly flat, but not impressed; escutcheon not defined, but its ligamental edges slightly raised; ligament completely sunk, but conspicuous and rather long.

Interior smooth, white, opaque; pallial sinus ascending, angular, bounded by straight lines, not reaching to the middle of the valve. Posterior adductor scar larger than the anterior. Hinge-plate well developed and prolonged at each end, with three cardinal teeth in each valve, the first in the right being tall and prominent and the third deeply and widely bifid; in the left the first and second are united at the top, the third is distant, long, laminar, and highest at its posterior end.

Testa paulo major (59 × 44 mm.), satis valida, haud tenui, oblonga, obliquissima, umbonibus adeo proVectis ut linea de vertice pendens quatuor partes longitudinis a quinta desecat; latere antico attenuato, propter marginis ventralis acclivitatem; latere postico lato et subtruncato, declivitate dorsali arcuata.

Valvis inflatis, albidis, striis concentricis densis irregularibus sculptis, non undulatis, quanquam striæ complures inter ceteras exstant. Lunula cordata, linea indistincta circumscripita, fere plana sed non impressa; area non definita, sed marginibus ligamentum contingentibus elevatis; ligamento elongato, profundato, sed per rimam conspicuo.

Pagina interna albida, opaca; sinu pallii ascendente, lineis rectis cincto, apice acuto, medio valvæ non porrigente. Vestigio musculi posterioris quam anterioris majore. Lamina cardinali exserta et utrimque producta, dentibus tribus cardinalibus munita, quorum in valva dextra primus altus et prominens est, tertius late et profunde bifidus; in valva sinistra dentibus primo et secundo ad verticibus conjunctis, tertio longo, remoto, angusto, ad finem posticam altiori.

Since the above was written, I have ascertained from Dr. L. Germain that *C. vatheleti* has not yet been figured, and he has been good enough to send me one of the types in the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle of Paris, in order that it may be figured and compared with *C. obliqua*. I therefore take this opportunity of describing *C. vatheleti* in English.

Shell rather large (66 × 56 mm.), fairly strong, but not quite so solid as *C. obliqua*, oblong-ovate, and almost subquadrate, very oblique, with prominent umbones, which are placed very far forward; anterior side short and rounded, ventral side expanded into a semicircular curve and sloping up to meet the postero-dorsal border, so that the greatest length of the shell is across the muscular scars; postero-

dorsal margin slightly curved, but slope of the shell above nearly straight.

Valves inflated, irregularly undulated, and finely striated, the undulations being more regular and pronounced on the umbonal areas. Lunule flattish, not defined; esentcheon depressed and bordered by obscure ridges, which become angular near the umbones. Ligament short, broad, and conspicuous.

Interior surface undulating, white; pallial sinus wide, ascending, angular, reaching a little beyond the middle of the shell; adductor scars superficial and not differing much in size. Hinge-plate very short; teeth small and near together, both posteriors long and thin, that of the right valve being very narrow and not bifid, though it is grooved.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE I.

Figs. 1, 2. *Clementia obliqua*, J.-Br., right valve.

Figs. 3, 4. *Clementia vatheleti*, right valve.

VI.—*Descriptions of new Species of African Heterocera in the Oxford Museum.* By G. T. BETHUNE-BAKER, F.L.S., F.Z.S.

Notodontidæ.

Stauropus dambæ, sp. n.

♀. Head and thorax chocolate-brown, with a large admixture of greenish rough scales. Primaries creamy grey, thickly irrorated with green and dark red-brown scales; the postmedian deeply crenulate line, more or less obscured, is dark red-brown; submarginal line dark red-brown, deeply waved, prominent, and continued along the fold across the middle of the cell and less distinctly along the costa; this somewhat unusual marking should serve to easily discriminate the species. Secondaries pale brown, with the usual *Stauropus* apical mark.

Expanse 47 mm.

Hab. Damba Island, on the Equator in the Victoria Nyanza, 20 miles south-east of Entebbe.

Type in the Oxford Museum.

Dr. Carpenter found the larva on April 12th; it spun up on the 14th of that month, and the imago emerged on May 2nd following.